

paratively high barometric readings, while in the region to the northward winds of even less force prevailed.

The British dirigible *R-34*<sup>1</sup> left Scotland for America in the early morning of July 2, arriving at Mineola, N. Y., on the afternoon of the 6th. The return voyage was begun on the morning of the 10th, Norfolk, England, being reached on the morning of the 13th.

Charts IX to XIII show the atmospheric conditions over the ocean at Greenwich mean noon for each day

during the air ship's westward journey, and Charts XIV to XVIII give the same information for the return voyage.

In the two 5° squares that include Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. Johns, Newfoundland, fog was observed on 9 and 11 days, respectively, which is slightly below the normal for both localities. Fog was reported on from 1 to 2 days along the northern steamer lanes, and on 5 days off the north coast of Scotland.

### NOTES ON WEATHER IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

*British Isles.*—The greater part of July there was a constant proclivity for an extension northward of the anticyclonic system which is centered, in an ordinary July, over the Azores region. As a result the prevailing winds in this country were not merely of oceanic origin, but came from high latitudes, more often than not from the northward or northwestward, and in some few instances from the northeastward. The mean temperature of the month was consequently below the average, and especially so over eastern and central England \* \* \*. In London (Camden Square) the mean temperature, 59.3° (F.), was 4.2° below the average and the lowest for July in the 62 years' record excepting 1879 (59.1°) and 1888 (58.9°). \* \* \*

The general rainfall for England and Wales was 74 per cent of the average, for Scotland 36 per cent, and for Ireland 45 per cent of the average.—*Symons's Meteorological Mag., Aug., 1919, p. 81.*

*France.*—"Paris, August 17.—The thermometer has been hovering between 85° and 95° for the last week. A newspaper prints photographs showing various traffic centers of the city deserted at 2 p. m. Friday [the 15th].

"Reports from the Provinces say that the extremely warm weather is injuring the harvests. At Lyon the thermometer reached 120°.[?]"—*N. Y. Times, Aug. 18, 1919.*

*Argentina.*—Floods following a month of the heaviest rainfall ever recorded caused the loss of 1,100,000 cattle in the southern part of the Buenos Aires Province. In the northwest heavy snows are reported; in some places, it is stated, snow has reached a depth of 25 feet. Communication by railroad or telegraph is impossible in many sections.<sup>1</sup>

*Chile.*—Over 80 persons were killed and some 14 vessels of various sizes in the harbor were sunk during a terrific storm which swept over Valparaiso July 12 and 13. Property worth about \$70,000,000 was destroyed.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See also p. 505 of this number of the REVIEW.

<sup>1</sup> The Pathfinder, Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1919.